



N. G. WALLACE, Editor.

Over—At the same Old Stand: Sign of the "Observer Printing Office."

FAYETTEVILLE, TENN.

Thursday Morning, June 12, 1856

TO ADVERTISERS!

Get the POST-OFFICE LIST OF LETTERS is published in the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER, by authority of an Act of Congress, which provides that it shall appear in the Newspaper having the Largest Circulation!

National Democratic Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT, JAMES BUCHANAN, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE, OF KENTUCKY.

Democratic Electoral Ticket.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE, WILLIAM H. POLK, of Maury, ISAIAH G. HARRIS, of Shelby.

FOR THE DISTRICTS, No. 2—JAMES W. McHENRY, of Overton, No. 3—D. M. KAY, of Hamilton, No. 4—E. L. GARDENSHIRE, of White, No. 5—E. A. KEEBLE, of Rutherford, No. 6—JAMES H. THOMAS, of Maury, No. 8—J. G. POINDEXTER, of Montgomery, No. 9—J. D. ATKINS, of Henry, No. 10—D. M. COCHRAN, of Shelby.

OUR TICKET.

The Democratic National Convention, at Cincinnati, on the 5th inst., nominated Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania, for President, on the 17th ballot, and on the following day Hon. JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE, of Kentucky, for Vice President, on the 2d ballot. This is a good ticket—an excellent ticket—a strong ticket—a ticket that the true American people will delight to support.

"Old Buck!"—his good nickname, for he belongs to the old school of men as well as of statesmen. It is typical of his unaffectedness—it marks a man without pretension—it designates one who has grown gray in the democratic service.

On the 13th of April, Mr. Buchanan became sixty-six years old, and he has just a Presidential term left before he is barely over the threshold of the three-score years and ten sung about by the Psalmist; but so hale and hearty is he, that he doesn't look to be sixty. Mr. Buchanan was educated a lawyer, but he has been in public life ever since 1814. In that year, he was in his State Legislature, where he served two years, and declined a re-election. In 1821, he took his seat as Congressman, and was in the House of Representatives just five sessions, or ten years. He quitted Washington in 1831, in March, to receive in May from the hands of Gen. Jackson the mission to Russia. He stayed there just as long as he has been in England—three years—and returned for three Senatorial elections of his native State—the first for a vacancy, and the others full terms. Two years of his last term, up to 1845, had been passed in the Senate, when he was made Secretary of State by President Polk, and gave place to Mr. Webster, in March, 1849. Mr. Buchanan's course during his forty years of incessant public service has been so able and honorable that the tongue of calumny has nothing to say of his character as a man and a Statesman. To show how little in his public life there has been to expose him to animadversion, we may instance that there is but one squib which the malevolence of his enemies brings against him, and is the oft-repeated one—"If I had one drop of democratic blood in my veins, I would let it out." This is harped upon by everybody in his opposition. It has been denied; but the remark is so harmless that it were useless and idle to notice it. Whoever made it, (and we think Charles Jared In-

gersoll was the man,) referred undoubtedly to some wild, ungovernable phase of so-called democracy, where the people became tyrants—such democracy as prevailed in Rome and Paris.

Of Mr. Breckenridge, we shall have more to say hereafter. He is still a young man—about thirty-six, we believe—yet, his brilliant talents have already placed him in the front rank of national men in the U. S. House of Representatives. To show his standing in his own State—Kentucky—we may mention that in 1851, he was nominated as the democratic candidate for Congress from the Lexington (Mr. Clay's) district, and triumphantly elected, notwithstanding there had always been a whig majority of from 600 to 1,000 votes. The opposition excused their defeat by saying that their candidate, Gen. Leslie Combs, was personally unacceptable to the masses, but at the next race they would place on the hustings a man who could succeed. Accordingly, two years later, they nominated Gov. Leitch, a man of superior intellect, and of unquestioned personal popularity. An exciting canvass followed; election day came on, and Mr. Breckenridge was re-elected by an increased majority—thus showing the estimate in which he is held at his own home by all parties.

Diplomatic Relations with England.

The Message of the President announcing to Congress that he has ceased to hold diplomatic intercourse with Mr. Crampton as the representative of England, embracing Mr. Marcy's reply to Lord Clarendon's late dispatch, will appear in our next.

Our present delicate relations with Great Britain make this a highly interesting and valuable document, and should be read by every one.

It becomes now a question of serious import what action the English government will take in the premises. Our government accepts the disclaimers and apologies of Lord Clarendon as satisfactory; and the dismissals are put exclusively on grounds personal to the parties dismissed. We cannot see, therefore, so far as this matter is concerned, any ground for a rupture in our diplomatic intercourse. We conclude, therefore, that the place of Mr. Crampton will soon be filled with some one not obnoxious to our government.

By some a different result is conjectured. The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing under date of May 30th, says:

It is well ascertained now that Crampton was instructed to close the Legation in the event of dismissal. Hence his abrupt departure yesterday morning. Mr. Lumney, his Secretary of Legation, applied for passports for himself and attaches, and only remains temporarily, as a private individual, to close up the personal matters of the Embassy, and the Minister. Mr. Crampton notified his servants two weeks ago that they should not be required after the 1st of June. The latest private advices from diplomatic and monetary circles in England induce the belief that Dallas will be dismissed. No reliable official information has been received. The character of Marcy's dispatch and his response as to the proposed arbitration, may change the purpose of the British Government. Mr. Crampton formally tendered his resignation several months ago, as the means of withdrawing an interrupting obstacle between the two countries, but was especially desired to continue. Hence, probably the persistency of Clarendon in vindicating his retention.

Judge W. C. Ochiltree of Texas, the leader of the Whig party there and formerly of Sumter county, in Alabama, in a late speech asserted that he will vote for the Democratic nominee "as the only hope to defeat the Abolitionists, and preserve inviolate the Constitution and the Union." He paid a handsome compliment to Mr. Fillmore, but said that "Southern men would be throwing away their votes in voting for him, and that in the present crisis no Southern man had a right to do," that the contest was between the Black Republicans and the Democratic party.

THE OBSERVER.

Our Subscription List has increased very rapidly during the past two or three weeks. This is right. An important canvass is about to commence—and to insure the success of our cause, FACTS must be presented to the public. Every dwelling, every work-shop, should have the documents; and to effect this end, we ask our friends to assist us in obtaining new subscribers to the Observer. A slight effort will add to our List very materially, and thus increase our ability to do good. Try and see.

As heretofore, in our columns will be found all the current news of the day, both foreign and domestic, of the very latest dates. Full and reliable details of the state of the Markets, will continue to have a place. To the literary and general reader, the carefully-selected miscellaneous matter will, as hitherto, make our paper an acceptable visitor. A space is always filled with reading, which peculiarly pertains to the vocation of the Agriculturist and Housekeeper. In short, our object is to make the Observer, as a FARMER'S HOME PAPER, without a rival among its brethren.

CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

THE BALLOTS.

Buchanan.	Pierce.	Douglas.	Cass.
1st.....1353	1223	33	5
2d.....138	119	61	5
3d.....139	119	32	5
4th.....131	119	30	5
5th.....140	119	31	5
6th.....155	107	28	5
7th.....143	89	58	5
8th.....147	87	56	5
9th.....142	87	48	7
10th.....150	80	50	7
11th.....147	80	63	5
12th.....148	79	63	5
13th.....150	77	63	5
14th.....152	79	63	5
15th.....168	39	108	4
16th.....163	121	6	
17th.....276			

FROM KANSAS.

St. Louis, May 30.—Col. Eldridge, the lessee of the hotel which was destroyed at Lawrence arrived here on his way East. It is said he will make application to Congress for damages.

Ex-Governor Reeder, it is said, came down the Missouri river disguised as a deck-hand on the steamboat. He left boat at Schuyler, Mo., and passed over to Illinois, thence by railroad to Chicago. His trunks were left at Atchison, and contained copies of letters which he had written to the east, and which, it is said, involve him in a conspiracy against the government.

The correspondent of the St. Louis Republican says, that eight pro-slavery settlers at Potowotomic creek had been killed by an organized band of Free State men. The other settlers had asked Gov. Shannon for aid. All was quiet at Lawrence, Leocompton, and Franklin.

CHICAGO June 3.—Dates from Lawrence to the 15th are received. The amount of property destroyed was \$130,000. A gentleman who has just arrived, reports that the difficulty heretofore telegraphed was at Orowotomic instead of Potowotomic. The quarrel arose between the Free State and Pro-Slavery men, on account of depredations committed by cattle belonging to the latter party. The pro-slavery men assembled on the night of the 29th, seized a Free State man and proceeded to hang him; his wife fled and aroused the neighbors who came to the rescue. A fight ensued in which five pro-slavery and two Free State men were killed. A force of six men organized at Westport on the 27th and proceeded to Orowotomic.

The dismissal of Mr. Crampton and the Consuls implicated in the enlisting of soldiers in this country for the British army, will give general satisfaction to the American people. It ought to have been done months ago, but the administration has given the British Government every opportunity to apologize for his conduct or to withdraw him, but she has refused to do either, but justifies his course. No alternative was left to our Government but to dismiss him or to let our laws be set at defiance.

It has been ascertained that the New England Kansas Emigrant Aid Society sends rifles marked "Books," into the territory; to be used to murder the pro-slavery party. What a pithy these pious instigators of civil war keep themselves beyond the reach of the "border ruffians" both.

Winchester and Alabama Railroad.

The Winchester and Alabama Railroad is intended to extend from the Decherd station on the Chattanooga road, through the town of Winchester to the Alabama line, a distance of 24 1/2 miles, thence to Gunter's Landing on the Tennessee river, intersecting the Memphis and Charleston road about eleven miles east of Huntsville, and passing through the village of New Market about six miles from the Tennessee line. There is a Railroad being built from the city of Mobile through the town of Selma, Alabama, whose terminus is Gunter's Landing, and the road is completed some fifty or sixty miles east of Selma, and is rapidly approaching Gunter's Landing, but the time will be much hastened if it is rendered certain that the Winchester and Alabama road will be completed to that point.

There is also a branch road chartered by our State commencing at Fayetteville in Lincoln county, intending to run so as to connect with the Winchester and Alabama railroad near the Alabama line, and is about fifteen miles in length. This branch is entitled to the State aid, and at the last session of the Legislature of Tennessee an act was passed lending to said branch an additional \$50,000 of State bonds to aid in its completion. The citizens of Fayetteville are very anxious to have this branch built, so as to connect with Nashville and send their produce here; and if the Winchester and Alabama railroad should fail of being built, it is certain that they will build a road connecting with the Memphis and Charleston road, in which event the city of Nashville would lose all the trade of the rich county of Lincoln.

Hostility to Slavery.

The Daily Times said the other day, that the plack republican party did not contemplate "any hostility to slavery as it exists in the Southern States," whereupon a writer in the Syracuse Journal remarks:

"God forbid that The Times should be authorized to make this declaration. I undertake to say that the Republicans are hostile to slavery in the United States. The slaveholders so understand them, and they are not mistaken. The Republicans do purpose to curtail the power of slavery in this Government, not only by resisting its extension into Free territory, but by setting bounds to its influence at home." They would be recreant to their duty and pretensions not to labor for this end."

The editor of the Telegraph says we gave a receipt last week for extracting grease spots from cloth, and wonders if we can find a receipt for cleansing democracy from corruption. We have that receipt, and will give it. In the first place present the attraction of official station made warm by the council fire of a Know Nothing lodge. When drawn to the surface it is readily absorbed by bigotry, intolerance and proscription. The receipt has been tried repeatedly. "A big greasy spot" was recently removed by the attraction of a nomination to the Vice Presidency. The annihilation of the whole thing need not be feared, as any rent will be fully filled up by accessions of sound material from the old Whig party.—*Massachusetts Herald.*

THE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—This body, says the Louisville Times of the 17th inst., convened in that city on Thursday. After the usual introductory sermon by Rev. Dr. Bone, of Nashville, the Assembly was organized, by the election of the following officers: Moderator—Prof. Milton Bird, President of Cumberland College.—Clerk—Rev. J. B. Logan, editor of the Missouri Presbyterian Herald.—Assistant Clerk—Professor Anderson, Texas.

The Presbyterian Old-School and the Presbyterian New-School General Assemblies are now in session in New York. Dr. McFarland has been elected moderator and Dr. Campbell clerk of the former, and Dr. Hickok, of Union College, was elected moderator and S. H. Hall and Rev. S. G. Spies clerks of the latter.

It is stated by many persons who have lately visited Paris, that the former kind feeling towards the United States has given place to hostile sentiments. We may rely upon it that England will not provoke a war with this country except at the instigation of France, and that the alliance will extend to Western as well as Eastern affairs. If we fight one, we shall have to fight both.

The Peace Treaty.

Nearly all the English papers, says the Philadelphia Bulletin, seem to regard the treaty of Paris as a treaty that is to be broken. They are not satisfied with it themselves, and they have no confidence that Russia designs to abide by it. They look upon it as a convenient contrivance for escaping present distressing embarrassments, but not a complete guarantee against future difficulties.—They feel that they were forced into a compliance with it by the pressure of the French Emperor, who, finding that no more glory was to be gained by war, insisted on peace.—They are mortified that their declarations that Russia should be compelled to pay the cost of the war should have been in vain, and that they have an immense increase to their national debt, without a particle of gain, military, pecuniary, or territorial. It is not surprising that the faith of Englishmen in European treaties should have been weakened, and that a free press should frequently speak its mind on the subject of the absurdities, the cheats, and the fallacies of European diplomacy. The experience of the last half a century has not been flattering to English pride, and England's position in the last Congress of the Powers has been so much less imposing than that she formerly occupied, that her people naturally feel humiliated. But they are compelled, though reluctantly, to submit, and as Americans are not necessarily sharers in British pride or mortification, we can quietly regard either and at the same time rejoice there has been some method adopted of ending the destructive war.

More Violence at Washington.

A special dispatch to the New York Times, dated Sunday, May 18, says:

It is stated that Capt. Darling, door-keeper of the House, was knocked down by Senator Bright, for insulting language. An effort, it is expected, will be made to-morrow to expel Darling from the doorkeeper-ship. One charge made against him is interference with the legislation of Congress.

Massachusetts appears to be terribly exercised at the richly merited drubbing Sumner got, and her legislature is in labor about it, devising ways and means to vindicate the honor of the State! There is one remedy she has never tried nor seemingly thought of. That is to invite both of her abolition fanatics, Sumner and Wilson, to resign, and fill their places with decent national men. Let her send Choate, an old Whig, and Halleat, an old Democrat, there, both national and true men, and her honor will be vindicated and her deep disgrace at once removed.

LIBEL SUIT AGAINST AN EDITOR.—*Damages Immense!*—The Editors of the New Orleans Crescent have been involved recently in a libel suit which was decided a few days ago. It seems that a certain Ex-Recorder sued them for the small sum of \$20,000, to repair alleged damages upon his character, inflicted a year ago, last March, by certain editorials in the Crescent. The Jury, after a protracted and diligent investigation of three days, returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, giving him the enormous amount of one cent—an entire cent.

Congress has been in session nearly six months, and has passed, it is said eight public bills, and very few private ones.

The Augusta Constitutionalists understand that a man has been arrested in Villemow, Walker county, Ga., charged with passing counterfeit bills on the Planter's Bank of Tennessee, and spurious bills of the Louisiana State Bank. It is believed that there are several transient persons in that locality engaged in the same business.

REVOLUTIONARY.—We learn by the telegraph that the New York House of Representatives have appropriated \$20,000 to aid the abolition rebels in Kansas. Such an act on the part of that body, if passed into a law, will place New York in a condition of rebellion against the General Government.

MR. CRAMPTON OFF FOR LONDON.—New York, May 31.—Mr. Crampton is announced, sails for Europe in the Canada, which leaves Boston on Wednesday. The British legation is entirely closed.

What a Change!

When John M. Botts, of Va., proposed that the Know Nothings should ignore the slavery question and strike out the 12th section from the first platform, he was hooted at and overthrown. The Virginia Know Nothings defeated his proposition, and in the South generally it was received with signal indication. The national Council met, the 12th section was repealed, Botts triumphed, and many Southern delegates retired; a new or "verbiage platform" was adopted, which allow the free soilers to agitate against slavery and the present laws as much as they please. Botts is now at the head of the party in Virginia, if not in the South; he is ready to a colesce with any and every body to defeat the National Democracy; he made last fall a freesoil speech in New Hampshire against the Kansas act; he is now a Know Nothing Elector for the State at large in Virginia! O shame, where is thy blush! Know Nothingsism, illustrated and expounded by John Minor Botts! He would ruin a good cause a bad one like Know Nothingism will but die the quicker from his championship.—*Huntsville Advocate.*

Brooks and Sumner.

The Richmond Dispatch commenting on this affair very properly remarks: "We are no advocate of the club or pistol, but men who indulge in vituperative personalities must not be surprised if they arouse passion which it is not always possible to restrain. Even the philosophic and pacific Dr. Franklin declared that 'the freedom of the press ought to be accompanied by the freedom of the cudgel,' and the same may be said of the freedom of debate. When even in the hall of the U. S. Senate, that freedom degenerates into the grossest licentiousness, it should be accompanied by responsibility of some kind. If Senators sacrifice the dignity of their station to the gratification of a spirit of calumny and blackguardism, they have themselves surrendered, when they are treated precisely as other citizens are who defame and vituperate their neighbors. They who sow the wind may expect to reap the whirlwind."

WHISKEY DARING.—At Millersburg, Ohio, a man and his wife were walking on the track towards the coming train. The woman left the track and used all her efforts to make her husband do likewise. The fireman, too, got out over the front of the engine—which was reversed as soon as the man was seen not disposed to get out of the way—and warned him off by gesture and voice, but the whiskey daring man placed himself on the end of the tie just outside the rail, to see how near the locomotive would come and not touch him. The end of the cylinder struck him on the shoulder and knocked him into eternity.

NAVAL COURTESY.—The U. S. steamer Water Witch while at Havana recently saved from shipwreck, the Spanish schooner-of-war Carthagea. The Spaniard was aground and had stuck so fast that all the efforts of the Water Witch to get her off proved ineffectual till the vessel had been lighted of her guns, water tanks, ammunition, &c. The Water Witch had three days hard work, and at last succeeded in getting her afloat. The services of our national vessel have been warmly acknowledged by the Spanish papers.

A Washington dispatch says a sharp correspondence has taken place between Mr. Crampton and Mr. Clayton, in which it is understood the latter comes off second best. It will shortly be given to the public.

At the Galt House, in Louisville, \$4,000 has been deposited to bet that Kentucky will not vote for the Know Nothing nominees! and only \$500 of it has been taken! Betting is wrong, but such straws show the course of the wind.

The Boston Courier, an old line Whig paper, and the Boston Post, a national Democratic journal, both of high character, condemn Sumner's speech, as "unmanly and indecent," and census Brooks, very slightly.

It is reported that a proposition will soon be introduced in Congress for a recess from the 1st of July until the 1st of October.

There are thirty-four persons confined in jail at Memphis, six of whom are charged with murder.

The traveling time between Chattanooga and Memphis has been reduced to 36 hours. Pretty quick.

W. J. & R. F. Stegall,

MANUFACTURERS OF Carriages, Barouches and Buggies, FAYETTEVILLE, TENN.

WOULD announce to the residents of Lincoln and adjoining counties, that they have on hand, or will make to order,

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, and everything in their line, which for style and finish, cannot be surpassed by any in the State.

GARRAGE HARNESS always on hand or made at short notice, of the best materials, in the best manner.

REPAIRING done promptly, in superior style on reasonable terms.

CHAIN PUMPS put up, with metal tubing, in a manner ahead of any ever done in this section, and satisfaction given.

We warrant our work! May 15, 1856—12m.

NOTICE.

THE Firm of FRENCH & BULLOCK has been dissolved by mutual consent and the Stock, Books, etc., have been transferred to GEORGE W. BULLOCK who will continue the business at the same Stand; and who has assumed the payment of the debts of the firm. W. FRENCH & W. BULLOCK. May 29, 1856.

THE undersigned having purchased the Stock and Books of FRENCH & BULLOCK will continue the business at the same stand—sign of "Varieties." He hopes by attention to business to receive a continuance of the former patronage of the house. G. W. BULLOCK. May 29, 1856—4t.

J. B. HILL,

Daguerrean and Ambrotype ARTIST.

ROOMS south side of the Square, next door to Dr. McNeely's office, up stairs, Fayetteville, Tenn.

House Furnishing Goods.

CARPETING all kinds, Window Curtains, every quality and price. Mattresses Counterpanes, common Counterpanes Table cloths, Towelling, Linen sheeting, cotton do 10-4 wide, Pillow case Linen, Furniture covers, door mats, Morris's crib covers, etc. NEIL, MOORE & WRIGHT. April 17.

HAIR RESTORATIVE

FOR PRODUCING HAIR ON BALD HEADS! AND RESTORING GRAY HAIR To the Original Color.

THIS astonishing and unequalled Preparation has never failed to produce a growth on Bald Heads, when used according to the directions, and turn Hair black to its original color, after having become gray and wasted in all its original health, lustre, softness and beauty. It removes all scales, dandruff, and unpleasant itching, scurfiness, eruptions and feverish heat from the scalp. It also prevents the hair from becoming unhealthy and falling off, and hence acts as a perfect and reliable HAIR INVIGORATOR AND TONIC.

We annex a few certificates to corroborate our assertions: Dear Sir—My hair had for several years been becoming permanently gray, accompanied by a harshness which rendered the constant application of oil necessary in dressing it. When I commenced using your Hair Restorative, about two months ago, it was in that condition, and having continued its use till within the last three weeks, I have turned to its natural color, and assumed a lustre and softness greatly to be preferred to those produced by the application of oils or any other preparation I have used. I regard it as an indispensable article for every lady's toilet, whether to be used as a hair Restorative, or for the simple purpose of dressing or beautifying the hair. You have permission to refer to me all who entertain any doubt of its performing all that is claimed for it. MRS. C. SYMONDS, 144 Third street. Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 10th, 1856.

Saint Louis, March 7th, 1855.—Prof. Wood: My hair commenced falling off some three or four years since, and continued to do so until I became quite bald. I tried all the popular methods of the day, but to no effect. At last I was induced to try your celebrated Hair Restorative, and am happy to say it is doing wonders. I have now a fine growth of fine young hair, and cheerfully recommend its use to all similarly afflicted. A. C. WILLIAMSON, 133 Second-st. Louisville, Ky., Jan. 20th, 1856.

Meers, O. J., Wood & Co.—Gent: Yours of the 13th inst., came duly to hand, inclosed please find \$30, it being the amount of Hair Restorative. I have sold it all. If you choose you may send me six dozen bottles Hair Restorative, I think I can sell it. It has done miracles in this place, I sold one man 6 one dollar bottles, it fetched new hair out all over his head. Yours Respectfully, M. H. GRIDLEY. St. Louis, June 23, 1853.

Prof. Wood: As you are about to prepare and vend your recently discovered Hair Restorative, and as you request my opinion of it, I will state that my hair was, a few months ago, very gray, and after using two bottles of your Hair Restorative, it assumed its original color, and since its application all dandruff has disappeared from my head, and I have been troubled with no disagreeable itching of the scalp. I am satisfied those who use it will not regret it, as it gives the hair the appearance of having been recently oiled. I am prepared, therefore, to recommend its use to all who are desirous of having a beautiful head of hair. I am, Sir, yours, &c., H. L. STEWART.

Prepared and sold at 114, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth st., St. Louis, Mo., and 318 Broadway, New York. A very liberal discount made to wholesale purchasers.

For sale in Nashville, wholesale and retail by Ewin & Brother, and all the druggists throughout the country.

Also for sale, Prof. Wood's Oriental Sanative Linctum and Vegetable Magic Life Pills, warranted better than any other remedy in all orders returned.

N. B. We now put up the Restorative both with or without sediment, and think for restoring color, that with sediment should be used in preference. (Feb. 21, 1855.)